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By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

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[VOLUME XIII.]

A Sloop for Sale,
VIRGINIA BUILT.
About two and an half years
old—burthen 31 tons, sails fait,
and is well found.—Enquire of
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
No. 5, Dock Street.
6 mo. 7th \$1w

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP
RICHMOND,
JUST arrived from the East-
Indies and lying at Latimer's
Wharf.
Live Oak and Cedar in every respect as
excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put to-
gether, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 30
feet keel 27 1/2 feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet be-
tween decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of
Flour.—For terms, apply to
Mordecai Lewis.
may 30 \$2w

LANDING,
At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the
brig Amiable Marilla, William Brown,
Master, from Bourdeaux,
Claret in hogheads and in casks of
superior quality,
Brandy in Pipes,
FOR SALE,
Thomas & John Kelland.
Said Brig for sale,
With two pair four pound CAN-
NON, and one pair 12 lb. CAR-
RONADES.
may 29 \$

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP
LIBERTY,
ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,
A good new vessel, sails well—
Lying at Wharfe, will fall about the tenth of
next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being
engaged.—For freight or passage apply to
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front Street.
N. B. The Liberty is intended to return one of
the first fall vessels to this port.
may 29 \$

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few grove Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar
And the said
B R I G,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hellingworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water Street, South.
april 20. \$

30 tons of Lignum Vita,
FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
june 7 \$

WANTED,
Approved Bills on London,
FOR which cash will be paid at par. Enquire
of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.
june 5 \$

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhd's, and Casks
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. \$4w

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Attorney at Law.
HAS Removed to No. 127 Chestnut Street,
where Titles to Real estate are examined
and Briefs thereof and Conveyance, of every
kind, prepared. may 22 \$2w3w

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S
DISCOURSE,
Delivered on the late National Fast Day.
Is just Published, by
JAMES WATERS, & Co.
And may also be had of the principal booksellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE
With an appendix containing the President's
message and the dispatches is now published,
and may be had of the publishers—the principal
booksellers in Philadelphia—by George
Hilli, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville
New-York.—A few copies of the Dispatches
may be had separate.
may 25 \$

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is
a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late
Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided
into five farms, four of which are bounded on the
East by the river Padick.
There are on its number of buildings, forming
a square of nearly three acres.—The dwelling house
is a very convenient one, and a small expense would
put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted
Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said
tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great
variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the
best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and
Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and conveni-
ence of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles
from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do.
from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield.—It
is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre
in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to en-
quire of
T. McEuen & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut street.
February 2. \$

For Sale,
A Farm and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill op-
posite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Phila-
delphia—the farm contains 105 ac. of land, 20
of which are woodland, about 40 of meadows, and
the rest arable land. The house and garden which
is large and well laid, stand in the most pleasant sit-
uation, commanding a view of the river, an island
which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town.—
There is a fine fishery belonging to the place.—En-
quire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street,
or on the premises.
april 16 \$2w1

C O N G R E S S . HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 17.
Mr. SITGREAVES wished to propose an
additional rule to the Standing Rules and Or-
ders of the house. It must of course, he be-
lieved, lie upon the table a day previous to
decision. He would therefore lay it before the
house now, and call it up for decision to mor-
row. It was as follows:

"Resolved, that during the remainder of this session, the
Standing Rules and Orders of the House be amended by add-
ing the following: That no member shall, either in the
house or in Committee of the whole, speak more than once
to the same question."

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of
claims, made a report on the petition of Jonathan
Young, one of the militia artillery, called
out in the state of Massachusetts, in conse-
quence of the requisition of 80,000 Militia or-
dered at the last session, who was wounded by
one of the cannon in exercising, so that he had
been under the necessity of having one of his
hands amputated. He prays for a pension.
The report is unfavourable, on the ground of
the petitioner's not being in the service of the
United States.—Concurred in.

The SPEAKER laid before the house the ad-
dresses of the inhabitants of Newbern, N. Car-
olina, expressive of their approbation of the
conduct of the Executive in their Negotia-
tions with France, and of their determination to
support the future measures of Government.

Mr. LMLAY presented addresses to the same
effect from the counties of Monmouth, Mid-
delfex and Burlington; and Mr. SCHUR-
MAN one from Gloucester County, N. J.

They had the usual reference.
The house again resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole on the State of the Union
on the bill authorizing the President to raise a
Provisional Army; when the consideration of
the third section being refused,
Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved to amend the
section so as to make the Voluntary Corps pro-
posed to be embodied by that section, a part
of the Militia of the United States. It ap-
peared to him unnecessary, he said, for them
to attempt to say by whom, or by what au-
thority the Officers of these corps shall be ap-
pointed; because if the committee only point
out whether they shall be considered as Mil-
itia or Regulars, the constitution has declared
in what manner they shall be officered. It
was not very material to him which they are
considered, though he would rather have them
considered as Militia, as it would be the cause
of producing an effective Militia, which every
one acknowledges would be a desirable thing,
but if they are to be considered as regulars,
he believed it would produce a contrary ef-
fect. He hoped, therefore, his amendment
would be agreed to.

Mr. HARTLEY was much surprised to find
that new difficulties should be raised against
this bill. The aggressions of the French Na-
tion had been so great, that he doubted not,
in one month from the date hereof, every man
who is a friend of his country will be ready to
say we ought no longer to bear with them.
The people of this country are jealous of their
rights, and to raise a large body of troops,
without immediate necessity, would alarm
them; but in our present situation, he won-
dered the present measure should be objected
to. He should rather have expected a De-
claration of War, which he was confident
would be well received by a majority of this
house. Mr. H. trusted the present amend-
ment would not prevail, as he wished these
volunteers by all means, to be commanded by
Officers appointed by the President of the
United States.

Mr. BROOKS was of opinion that this ques-
tion was decided yesterday. If this amend-
ment were to be adopted, it would show that
the committee had changed their minds since
yesterday as to the manner in which the Of-
ficers of these Volunteers ought to be appoint-
ed.

Mr. SITGREAVES did not rise to answer
any arguments which had been urged in fa-
vour of this amendment, but to express his
hope, that as this subject had already been
fully discussed, no further time would be lost
upon it. He addressed himself particularly to
the friends of the bill, that so far as it de-
pended upon them no time might be lost upon it.

Mr. McDOWELL differed in opinion with
the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks)
when he considered this the same question
which was determined yesterday. It was said
by gentlemen yesterday, that it was unfair to
vote for striking out a section which was ca-
pable of being amended as to do away the
objections brought against it. He believed some
gentlemen voted against striking out the sec-
tion on that ground. But gentlemen are all at
once very delirious of cutting short discussion.
Those who heretofore spent days in debating
on comparatively very unimportant subjects;
now with a question of great magnitude to be
taken without debate.

When this subject was yesterday under
discussion, the gentleman from S. Carolina
(Mr. Harper) said he wished to keep up the
present system of alarm, in order to answer
certain purposes of government. It had al-
ready been kept up for some time, and pro-
duced effects which, he believed, could not
have been produced without it. It was well
known that certain gentlemen in this house
had for a long time past been endeavouring to
increase our Military establishment, and to
raise a Navy, and they had seized this moment
of alarm to effect both purposes.

Gentlemen speaking of the important ser-
vices to be achieved by the young men pro-
posed to be raised, said, that they would make
bare their arms, and shield us from all danger.
Though he should wish to encourage in our
youth an ardent desire to defend their country,
he did not wish to expose them to danger alone.
He wished the citizens generally to bear their
share in the service, whenever danger shall
appear. But it had been said, these men can
do no good except their Officers are appointed
by the President. His signature was to do every
thing. If he thought the feat of the President
could possess all the virtue ascribed to it, he
might agree to its being used in this case; but
what he believed the Officers appointed by
the several States are as good, and as well dis-
posed to defend their country, as any the Presi-
dent can appoint, he could not agree to their
being changed in the way proposed. He could
not conceive why gentlemen should be jeal-
ous of their own States appointing improper
persons. To give the President this right
would be to add greatly to his power. He
believed Congress ought to be cautious how
they increase this power; and however un-

popular the opinion may at present be, he
would express his determination not to in-
crease that power by taking a portion of it
from the Governments of the Individual
States, or from this body, and adding it to his.
He wished to keep each power within its pre-
sent bounds.

Mr. M'D. repeated what has several times
been said, that it is extraordinary that the
Northern and Eastern States, should insist upon
defending the Southern against their will.
It was said, this corps was wanted to answer
those like purposes for which a similar force has
been raised in England and Ireland. And
what, said Mr. M'D. have they been used for
there, but to suppress Political Opinion. The
Military force is there riding over the people,
and dragging husbands and fathers from their
wives and children, to prison, merely because
they have taken the liberty to think. However
much gentlemen wished to support certain
opinions in this country, he hoped they would
not wish them to be forced upon the people
by a system of Terror. He apprehended the
zeal of gentlemen had carried them too far on
this occasion.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS did not make this mo-
tion, he said, to give any gentleman an op-
portunity of answering the arguments of yester-
day, nor to bring at all into debate the
question of yesterday. He made it in conformity
to an opinion which he then gave, and
upon which he voted for the retaining of this
section. But it is a little extraordinary that
gentlemen will not permit others who merely
differ with them as to the mode of defence,
without having imputed to them by those
gentlemen a disposition to leave the country
entirely defenceless, and at the mercy of a
foreign enemy. If ever there was a question
came before this house during the present ses-
sion, in which these insinuations might have
been spared, he thought the present must be
one. What is the question? It is merely
whether the President shall accept of any com-
panies of persons who may offer themselves,
and that they shall be called Militia. He had
as much a disposition to put the country in a
state of defence as any man; but he believed a
good militia would be his best defence. It
had been conceded, that in case of a sudden
attack, the militia must be resorted to in the
first instance. Why will gentlemen say, that
because a member wishes them to be con-
sidered as militia, he is against providing a de-
fence for his country. If he thought it would
be best, he certainly ought to advise it, with-
out meeting with any such imputations, and
he did think so, and therefore advised it. He
thought arms ought to be so distributed thro'
the country, that in case of danger, every
man might leave his plough, and take up his
musk to defend his country. If war should
take place, then, as had frequently been said,
there would be no objection to standing troops.

How could these men, Mr. W. asked, be
left disposed to defend their country, because
their officers were appointed by the Individu-
al States, than if they had been appointed by
the President of the United States. The gen-
tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves)
addressed himself to a certain part of the com-
mittee. He should never follow his exam-
ple, but address what he had got to say to e-
very member present. Mr. W. said, he
did not wish to take up much time of the
committee, nor should he have risen at all,
had it not been for an insinuation that his mo-
tion owed its rise to improper motives, than
which nothing tended more to lower the dig-
nity of the proceedings of the Legislature of
the Union.

Mr. DAVIS said, it was much to be lamen-
ted, that whilst gentlemen are all agreed in
principle, they should differ as to the means
of carrying that principle into effect. There
are few members, Mr. D. said, who do not
agree as to the necessity of having troops in
addition to our present militia. Indeed, he
must own he did not feel that that security from
militia alone which had been expressed by
some gentlemen. He knew the French had
landed an Army in this country heretofore,
in defiance of the British Navy, and therefore
might do it again; the Ocean was still open.
He was therefore impressed with the necessity
of raising men of some kind for the defence
of the country; but the mode proposed by the
bill as it stands, he objected to. He was afraid
of the consequences. It would create jealous-
ies and suspicions of a serious nature. Every
one knows that the people of the United
States are divided in their opinions. Some
have implicit confidence in every thing which
is done or recommended by the Presi-
dent of the United States. Others have not
this confidence. The Eastern States for in-
stance place great reliance in the President,
and this is natural. They are well acquainted
with his person and character, and are there-
fore attached to him from local prejudices.
Gentlemen from the Southern States are, on
the contrary (perhaps too much so) prejudiced
against the President. What will be the con-
sequence? If this bill passes, as it now
stands, the people of the Eastern States will
probably turn out and offer their services to
the President; perhaps those of the Southern
will not. This might produce bad effects. It
is probable that those who turn out will be
called Executive Men, whilst those who do not,
will be termed Disorganizers, which will create
a disagreeable, and perhaps a dangerous divi-
sion in the country—a division, the effects of
which he owned he was afraid. The best way,
he believed, would be to call upon every
state to furnish its quota of men, to go into
the field for a year or two, and not leave the
matter optional, as by this bill. His fears on
this head, did not arise from any apprehension
that the President would abuse the power
placed in him of appointing Officers and ac-
cepting of the service of men; they arose
from an apprehension of undue agitations
in the Public Mind, and from the jealous-
ies and trifles which would grow out of them.

Great inconvenience, if not danger, would
arise not only from the difference of opinion
existing in the Southern and Eastern States;
but also in the States themselves. In the State
of New York, for instance, some of the Re-
presentatives are advocates of every Executive
measure, and others are generally opposed to
them. Part of the people of that State might
therefore be expected to come forward and
offer their services to the President, whilst
others will decline doing it, which will pro-
duce a division in that State. The same thing
would take place in many others. When he
recalled all these difficulties and disagree-
able consequences, he must be opposed to the
bill; not from any fear of Public Liberty being
endangered by the existence of such a body of
men, but merely on account of the circum-

stances he had mentioned. If any gentleman
would bring forward a proposition for oblig-
ing every State to provide a certain number
of men, he would vote for it. When he vot-
ed against this bill, he hoped it would not be
considered that he did so, from a wish to yield
passive obedience to any Nation in the world,
but solely for the reasons which he had men-
tioned.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) was opposed
to the motion upon every principle, but espe-
cially because it was founded avowedly in a
distrust of the first magistrate, in whom the
people most deservedly reposed the highest
confidence. If the amendment prevailed, it
would neutralize and render nugatory, one of
the most important provisions of the bill. The
member from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had de-
viated from his usual course of fair argument,
and had thought fit to indulge himself in re-
flections ill calculated to cement the Union,
or to inspire a confidence in the general gov-
ernment. To what good end did that gen-
tleman attempt to influence improperly the
decisions of Congress upon important ques-
tions, by unfounded intimations that the attach-
ment to, and confidence in the President, was
merely local, and confined almost exclusively
to that portion of the Union, which was his
birth place and residence, and that any mea-
sures tending to increase the Executive influ-
ence would be viewed in other parts, and par-
ticularly in the Southern States with jealousy
and disapprobation. Language so unwarranta-
bly tended only to irritate and divide, and
ought not to escape the fervent animadversion
of Mr. DAVIS and was permitted to ex-
plain. He said he did not say that this was the
case; but that the President having been born
and educated in the Eastern States, it was na-
tural the people there should be attached to
him, in a greater degree than in other parts
of the Union.

When Mr. Davis sat down, Mr. DAYTON
said, that he had been in the habit of respect-
ing the gentleman from Kentucky, for his
candour and general correctness of opinion,
yet he felt himself compelled to declare that
he was not better satisfied with the explanati-
on than with the first speech. The jealousy
and distrust which gentlemen from Southern
States, and particularly from Virginia, ex-
pressed to unqualifiedly in respect to Execu-
tive measures, was not new in Congress, but
was of much earlier date than the election of
the present President, and could not therefore
have its source in any belief of want of merit,
talents or probity in him.

The same distrust had marked the con-
duct and speeches of the members from
that State for at least four years past; and the
former President had been as much the object
of jealousy as the present, may even more so,
although his place of birth and residence was
in their neighbourhood. In proof of this, he
recalled well that a very influential mem-
ber from Virginia (Mr. Giles) now absent
from the House on account of sickness, had on
a former occasion most unequivocally de-
clared, that he no longer reposed confidence in
the man who was then President and Head of
the Executive Department.

As the Representatives who now distrust
the Government, and opposed its acts, distrust-
ed and opposed it then, when he who presided
was a citizen selected from their own neigh-
bourhood, so it was remarkable that the pre-
sent supporters of the Government were among
the most zealous to support it at that time,
without regard to the distance of birth place
and residence of the character who adminis-
tered it. This, Mr. D. said, must convince e-
very unprejudiced mind, that confidence and
distrust were not influenced by local consid-
erations as had been suggested, but must be
ascribed to other causes, that of the merits of
the objects in the one case, and of a fixed and
determined temper of opposition in the other.
The object of the bill was to provide a prompt
and efficient defence for the country, threat-
ened as it was with hostility, and what of the
section under consideration was, in furtherance
of that object, to authorize the acceptance of
such Volunteers as would first step forth in
case of danger. They would not be deterred
from offering their services by any apprehen-
sion of their being called "Executive men,"
as the member had expressed it. They would
feel themselves superior to such insinuations,
and would merit by their conduct, the hono-
rable appellation of Defenders of their country.

Mr. D. concluded with exhorting the friends
of this system of defence to oppose this amend-
ment as destructive of its energy, and as com-
ing from, and advocated by its avowed ene-
mies, whose wish must be to make it worse
rather than better, and thereby to encrease the
number of its opponents.

Mr. HARPER was not prepared to say, even
if he considered the reasoning of the gen-
tleman from Kentucky founded, that govern-
ment ought to reject an Eastern or a Southern
force, because they could get no force from
any other quarter. He was of opinion, that if
no many men could not be got from the South,
as from the North and East, it was an addi-
tional reason for adopting the present bill; be-
cause, in proportion as some parts of the Uni-
on would be inclined to submit, we ought to
draw force from other quarters. But he
was far from agreeing with the gentleman from
Kentucky on the present occasion, however
great respect he always felt inclined to pay to
his opinions. He seemed to think that volun-
tary enlistments would not take place to the
southward; that in those states there may exist
a want of confidence in the President; a want
of attachment to the Government; a want of
that ardour which may be expected in other
parts of the country. Mr. H. said, he be-
lieved that the people in those parts of the Union
to which he alluded, are as strongly attached
to the Government, and to the Executive,
and have as good an opinion of the measures
of Government, as the people in any other
quarter of the Union. Nor did he believe they
would be behind with any others in giving a
thorough support to this Government, which
is the object of their choice. In proof of this,
he might cite the various Memorials which
have come from those parts, not only on this
but former occasions, in which the strongest
attachment to the Government is expressed;
or he might appeal to the language of the
Representatives themselves who come from
thence, who constantly say, that however they
may differ in opinion from other gentlemen
on political questions, they and their con-
stituents will always be ready to defend their
country in time of danger.

Mr. H. knew that certain politicians in this
house, under the influence of a determined
Party Spirit, had set their faces in the most
decided manner in opposition to all the acts of
Government; but they have not been able to

induce a corresponding sentiment in the coun-
try from whence they came. He knew their
mistakes were seen and pardoned on account
of their talents and probity in other respects;
but though their mistakes are pardoned, they
are not gone into. He knew also that it is the
creed of those gentlemen, that when a measure
has been adopted it ought to be carried into
effect; therefore though a difference of politi-
cal opinion exists, & must exist, there can be no
doubt that whenever danger approaches, there
will be but one voice. The conduct of the
Virginia Militia, when called upon to march
against the insurgents against the Excise Law
in this State, had been frequently mentioned,
and with propriety, in illustration of this fact.
He did not doubt the same spirit of alacrity to
prefer order in the country, and a due obe-
dience to the laws, would be shown, when-
ever an occasion shall call for it, and, if possi-
ble, more so, in defending the country against
a Foreign enemy. So far from the embodying
of these volunteers proving an invidious dis-
tinction between different parts of the coun-
try, he believed it would prove the reverse.
The people of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and
Virginia, so far from holding their services
back, because they see the Northern and
Eastern States come forward, the fight would
arouse them. They would immediately say,
"Our brethren, with whom we shed our blood
in the common cause of Independence, are
taking up Arms for again defending their
country against a Foreign enemy, let us join
them." This would be their feeling, and they
would not suffer themselves to be outdone by
any part of the Union. Mr. H. was not afraid
of the want of spirit in the Southern country.
He believed their strength was less than that
of some other States, but their will was equal
to the will of any. They would risk their all
in defence of their country. He never had,
nor ever should have any doubt on this sub-
ject.

Mr. H. said, he would here notice an ob-
servation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania
made yesterday. He asked in what re-
spect these voluntary corps would be prefer-
able to ordinary Militia? He would ask, in
his turn, in what respects menable, active and
willing to serve their country, men bound by
one sentiment, are preferable to men of all
ages, characters and dispositions, forced into
the service? and whether the former, whose
convenience permits them to leave home, and
who do not leave helpless families behind
them, are not likely to be a more effective
force than the latter?—He believed there
would be no doubt on the subject. Every one
knows that the Militia Officers are an ex-
tremely respectable class of men; yet it was
also known many of them could not, without
great sacrifices go into active service, and
some were too old to do it. Some might also
be indisposed to come forward, and wherever
this should be the case, the President ought
to have power to appoint others. Whenever
Militia Officers are able and willing to serve,
there is no doubt they will be preferred to
others.

Another striking difference existing between
this corps and ordinary Militia, was this.
These volunteers may be called out, and trained
in the use of Arms, and Military Disci-
pline; before they are wanted for immediate
service, whereas the ordinary Militia could
not be called out, except in case of actual dan-
ger. This was a great advantage in favour
of these corps.

But it was said, these volunteers might en-
list in the independent companies at present
in existence. This would separate persons
living in the same neighbourhood, and spread
them throughout the country; and instead
of being distinct bodies, where they could
know their own officers, they would be placed
under men whose characters they would
be unacquainted with, and their military spi-
rit, which ought to be kept alive and encour-
aged, would, by this means, be frittered
down and destroyed. Besides, in some parts
of the country, there may be a greater num-
ber of volunteers than could be admitted in-
to existing companies. Take, for instance,
the county of Lancaster, where there are five
or six volunteer companies now organized,
and which might admit to complete them, 3
or 400 young men; but there may be 2000
young men in that county ready to serve; and
if so, what could be done with the surplus?
They must of course be sent to a distance, or
their service be lost.

Under this view of the subject, and consid-
ering this as a repetition of the motion of
yesterday, he should give it his dissent, as he
saw no difference betwixt amending the section
in this manner, and striking it out altogeth-
er.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE said, whether or not
all the measures of the Executive are approv-
ed throughout the United States, is not now
the question. The proposed amendment met
with his approbation, and if a majority of this
committee shall think proper to adopt it, it
would not be less acceptable to him, because
it was made and supported by gentlemen sup-
posed inimical to the bill. His motive for
advocating this amendment, did not arise
from any jealousy of the President's mis-
sing the power, but from an apprehension of its
effects upon the militia. He believed if the
clause was to be agreed to as it stands, the mil-
itia are gone.

Early in the present session a committee was
appointed to prepare a bill for placing the
militia of this country upon a better footing
than at present. They reported a bill rec-
ommending a select corps of militia; but the
farther consideration thereof was postponed
until the next session. The present amend-
ment embraced the same idea, and if it
were carried, the volunteer youth would form
a kind of select corps to the militia. Would
this amendment, if adopted, lessen the num-
ber of men who would be ready to rally round
the standard of government, whenever dan-
ger shall threaten? No; it would not, it was
merely calculated to put them on the ground
of militia, instead of making them a part of
the army, and to prevent a dangerous increase
of that establishment. For it was not a call
upon any particular part of the union, but up-
on all the youth of the United States, to come
forward and enroll themselves as volunteer
soldiers, be officered by the President, and
subject themselves to be called into service at
his pleasure; and from the spirit which now
exists in the United States, and the military
ardour of our youth, he had no doubt their
numbers would be very large. The conse-
quence would be that our militia will be en-
feebled by the attachment of our young men to
this chosen band, and what remained will be
generally aged and infirm. If it was the in-
tention of gentlemen to destroy the militia al-

together it would be well for them to say for it, if not, he thought they ought to agree to the present amendment.

The gentleman from S. Carolina has said, that except this section is agreed to as it stands, the country would be deprived of the services of these patriotic young men. He was of a different opinion. He believed, if these young men wished to serve their country in time of danger, they would immediately form themselves into companies, and learn the use of arms, so that they may act to greater advantage as a part of the militia of the several States. While military zeal is at its present height, he wished advantage to be taken of it, but in the way he had mentioned. This fervor would have a good effect on the militia, by reviving the dormant spirit of that body of men, whom he looked upon as the great safeguard of the country. He had not the honor with the gentleman from N. Jersey (the Speaker) of ranking amongst the known defenders of the United States; but he wished to be a supporter of the present motion, and when danger shall appear, he hoped he should be found an humble defender of his country.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS would not have said any thing on this subject, had it not been for what had fallen from the gentleman from Kentucky. From the age of that gentleman and of the gentleman last up from Tennessee, it was evident they did not take an active part in this country in the year 1775; but it will be recollected that there were volunteers at that time called *minute-men*, who were of great service. When the British marched from Boston to Lexington, the militia joined the minute-men, after they had been defeated by the British. He never before heard that to take volunteers from the body of militia, would ruin the militia.

In the year 1775, the militia came forward in volunteer corps, and instituted a military school. Had hoped this would be done now, as it would be advisable for our youth to make themselves acquainted with military duty, whether we are engaged in war, or not.

Every possible objection Mr. W. said, was urged against this bill. It was much to be regretted that time should be so uselessly employed, by so many obstacles being thrown in the way of this bill. If he supposed with the gentleman from Kentucky, that it would produce disorder in any of the States, he should be one of the last to vote for it. But if the addresses lately received from the fourteenth, were referred to, it would be found the people in that country are as ready to support the government, as the people to the eastward are. Indeed the youth of Baltimore, it appears, are as ready as those of this city, or New-York, to come forward in defence of their country, and he expected shortly to hear that the youth of Charleston had done the same. He hoped, instead of damping this spirit, by agreeing to the present motion, every thing would be done to support and cherish it.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS rose to reply to the charge made by the Speaker of his having voted for striking out the whole of the section, and of being, consequently, an enemy to the principle of the bill. He said he had voted for it, with a hope of introducing the present amendment.

The question on the amendment was put and negatived 50 to 38.

Mr. SHEPARD moved to strike out the provision that went to confine the use of these volunteers in the State to which they belong, or in an adjoining State, which was carried, there being 60 votes for it.

Mr. GALLATIN then moved to strike out the following words in the third section, "within three years after the passing of this act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "before the next session of Congress," which was negatived 43 to 41.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the second amendment which had been agreed to in committee of the whole.

The first amendment proposed by the select committee, to strike out in the third and fourth lines of the first section of the said bill, the words "whenever he shall judge the public safety shall require the measure," and to insert, in lieu thereof, the words "in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist," being under consideration.

The amendment reported thereon, by the committee of the whole house, to add to the end thereof, the words following, to wit, "before the next session of Congress," was agreed to by the house, the Yeas and Nays being taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Coit, Dana, Edmond, Evans, Findley, Gallatin, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams.—53.

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Coit, Dana, Edmond, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Grifwold, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, Thatcher, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—35.

And on the question, that the house do agree to the said amendment, as amended by the committee of the whole house, the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Bard, Bartlett, Benton, Blount, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Coit, Dana, Davis, Dawson, Dennis, Edmond, Elmendorph, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, Thomson, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, Wadsworth, J. Williams, R. Williams.—64.

YEAS.

Messrs. Baer, Bayard, Brooks, Coit, Dent, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Grifwold, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Macon, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Shepard, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Van Alen.—27.

The second amendment proposed by the select committee, and agreed to by the committee of the whole house, to strike out in the fifth line of the said first section, the word "rescued," and in lieu thereof, to insert the word "ten," was agreed to by the house, the Yeas and Nays being taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount,

Brent, Bryan, Bullock, Burges, Champlin, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dennis, Dent, Elmendorph, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—56.

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Coit, Craik, Dana, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Grifwold, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Machir, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Shureman, Sewall, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—35.

The other amendments proposed by the select committee, as amended by the committee of the whole house, were on the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS then renewed his motion farther to amend the said bill, by striking out, in the fourth and fifth lines of the third section, the words "company or companies of volunteers," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "militia corps established by law in any State." The Yeas and Nays upon which were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Coit, Dana, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Grifwold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—51.

Mr. GALLATIN then renewed his motion to strike out, in the second and third lines of the said third section, the words "within three years after the passing of this act," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "before the next session of Congress," and negatived 50 to 42.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SITGREAVES, a call of the house was ordered to-morrow at half past eleven o'clock, in order to ensure a full attendance at the passing of this bill.

Adjourned.

Yesterday in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. GALLATIN called up his resolutions respecting the appointment of a committee, to consider upon an adjournment, which, after some few observations, were agreed to, and a committee of five appointed accordingly. Mr. DAWSON also called up his resolution requesting the President to lay before the house such information as he possesses respecting the conduct which has been observed by the British Government, or by persons acting, or pretending to act by or under the authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of Commerce of the United States, since the ratification of our treaty with that Nation, which was negatived, without debate, 47 to 38. Mr. D. FOSTER then called up his resolutions authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and general reprisal, &c. which he moved to refer to the Committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise. After some debate on this motion, Mr. CORR moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions for one week. This motion was negatived, there being only 28 votes for it. The original motion then returned, and after some debate, it was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Champlin, Coit, Craik, Dana, Edmond, Evans, Findley, Gallatin, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, Matthews, Milledge, New, Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams.—41.

YEAS.

Messrs. Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Coit, Dana, Edmond, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Grifwold, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Sinnerickson, Sitgreaves, Thatcher, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—41.

The motion for a reference to the committee for the protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, being negatived, Mr. SITGREAVES moved to postpone the farther consideration of these resolutions for one week. The motion on the latter proposition was carried 44 to 40.

Immediately after which Mr. BLOUNT moved the following:

"Whereas the King and Government of Great Britain, regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observation of Treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the Treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the British nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from

all obligation on their part to respect the said Treaties, or to consider themselves as bound or bound thereby:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration, notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said Treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States."

Mr. B. wished this motion to lie upon the table, but several members calling for its immediate consideration, a vote was carried to that effect; when the mover said it was not his intention to have called up this motion until that respecting France had been decided upon; and on the suggestion of Mr. VENABLE, he withdrew it, declaring he would bring it forward at a future day.

The house went into a committee of the whole, and spent some time on the bill providing for a valuation of lands, and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported the bill respecting alien enemies, newly modified, which was some days ago re-committed to that committee for that purpose. Also, a bill authorizing merchants vessels to defend themselves against French depredations. This bill authorizes the commanders and crews of merchant vessels to oppose the attack or search of any French armed vessel, and to repel any such search or attack by force, and to capture the vessels making such attack. All such captures to go one half to the owner of the vessel making the capture, and the other half to the captors. No armed merchant vessel to be suffered to clear out, but such as is owned by a citizen of the United States, who, together with the commander shall enter into bond that the vessel shall not commit any outrage against the vessel of any nation at amity with the United States, and that said vessel shall not, during her voyage, carry any articles contraband of war.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled an act concerning aliens. This bill goes to authorize the President of the United States to order all such aliens as he shall deem dangerous to the United States, to depart out of its territory, and if after such order any such alien shall be found at large, he shall be imprisoned for three years, and for ever after deprived of the privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States. And if any alien shall return to this country, after he shall have been sent out of it, he shall be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for life. And all commanders of vessels who shall arrive in any of the ports of the United States after the 1st day of July next, shall make report in writing of all aliens which shall come passengers on board their vessels, giving an account of their age, profession, description of their person, &c. on pain of forfeiting 300 dollars.

These bills were severally made the order of the day for Monday.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

We have authentic information from Europe, and have authority to state, that unless we unite as a band of brothers in defence of our independence, we shall be called to witness, and that soon, an open attempt to reduce us to the same disgrace and ruin, as the Swiss, Dutch and other free nations have experienced under the domination of the French in consequence of their attachment to foreign nations and internal divisions.

The Directory have undoubtedly settled their plan respecting America, and this plan is not consistent with a reception of our Envoys and an accommodation of differences. They have been informed by their own agents who have been in this country, and by our own citizens, that we are a divided people; that our government does not possess the hearts of our citizens; that the great body of people are displeased with their rulers, and passionately attached to France; and that they could make a fourth of Sept. at Philadelphia with as much ease as at Paris. [Our readers will recollect this was the arrest and banishment of Barthelemy and Pichegru—The declaration, when uttered in plain language, is that, with the help of their friends and agents here, they could seize President Adams, the heads of departments and all the supporters of administration, send them into banishment, and put Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Burr in their places.]

A Frenchman by the name of Bayard, who lately returned from America, has published his travels through the United States, which book has been printed in Paris, in which he says, "That France wants only a footing upon the Continent to regulate the destinies of the United States."

If any man can read these facts, without a glow of indignation, he must be a traitor to his country, and fitted to be the vile slave of a foreign despotism.

Our time, though delayed by the great projects of France in Europe, which occupy her forces, will certainly come, when we are to be invaded by a body of their troops, who are expected to be joined by their friends among us, our Jacobins, and when our destinies are to be regulated by the French Directory. Our elections are to be annulled by an edit of some French commissary at the head of a few thousand foreign troops, and a great body of domestic traitors. These men will take possession of our forts and arsenals, as they have done in Switzerland, and we must receive a constitution of government from Paris, as the Dutch and Swedes have been compelled to do—This project is unquestionably settled in the French councils, and delayed only by the invasion of England and other revolutionary schemes. On these points we have to make up our minds and that very soon—We must soon be called upon to draw a line of distinction between patriots & traitors—to separate the wheat from the chaff.

NOTICE.

THE Owners or Consignees of vessels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are to be forwarded to vessels are to be sent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

A FEW COPIES OF

THE LAST DISPATCHES, From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of those laid before Congress, on the 3d of April and 4th of May, may be had at this Office.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

S O N G.

TO THE TUNE OF THE ANACREONTIC.

To Columbia, who, gladly rec'd it her ease,
On Atlantic's broad bosom lay smiling in peace;
Minerva flow hither, sent from above,
And add to her this message from thundering Jove:

"Rouse, quickly awake,
For your freedom's at stake,
Storms arise your renown independent to shake;
Then lo! the foe's a moment, my aid I will lend,
If your sons will assume your rights to defend."

Row'd, Columbia rose up, and, indignant, declar'd,
That nation she'd wrong'd, & no nation she'd fear'd;
That the wish'd not for war, but if war was her fate,
She could meet it with souls, independent and great:

Then tell mighty Jove,
That we quickly will prove,
We'll deserve the protection he'll lend from above,
For ne'er shall the sons of America bend,
But united, their rights and their freedom defend.

Minerva smil'd cheerfully as she withdrew,
"For," said she, "our ally Mercury oft times reports
That your sons are divided"—Columbia retorts,
Tell that vile God of Thieves,

His report but deceives,
And we are not what madman such notions believes
For ne'er shall the sons of America bend,
But united, their rights and their freedom defend.

Jove rejoic'd in Columbia's union to see,
And swore by old Styx, they deserv'd to be free.
Then assembled the Gods, and to all gave consent,
Their assistance if needful in war to present;

Mars arose, shook his armour,
And swore, his old farmer
Should ne'er in his country see aught that could harm
her;

For ne'er should the Sons of America bend,
But united, their rights and their freedom defend.

Minerva resolv'd that her Regis she'd lend;
And Apollo declared he'd their cause would defend;
Old Vulcan an armour would forge for their aid,
More firm than the one for Achilles he made:

Then said he'll prepare
A compound most rare,
Of courage and union each a full share:
Then ne'er can the sons of America bend,
But their rights and their freedom most firmly defend.

Ye sons of Columbia, then join hand in hand,
Divided we fall, but united we stand;
'Tis ours to determine, 'tis ours to decree,
That in peace we will live independent and free,

And should from afar,
Break the horrors of war,
We'll always be ready at once to declare,
That ne'er will the sons of America bend;
But united their rights and their freedom defend.

POETIC EPISTLE.

Address'd to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who first offered their services to their country.

O! for a pen of fire whose blaze might reach
To where Columbia's guardian Eagle wings
Her utmost flight from east to west, from north
To south, effulgent with the beam of truth!
Then, might I hope to inspire each patriot soul
With ardor, such as grac'd, in Greece, the hearts
Of Solon and Lycurgus, or in Rome,
Of elder Brutus, and famed Ulic's lord.

O, might I fan a flame, like that which burn'd
(Extinguish'd now—eternal be the flame!)
In mountain Switzerland, and blazing wide
Hurl'd down the tyrant Griller from his seat,
And on his ruin rais'd Helvetia's laws.

O, in one hero to comprise the great
The glorious virtues which adorn'd them all,
With such a pen, I'd rouse each swelling breast
To feel the sacred impulse, which adorns
And brightens Washington's exalted soul.

Then, might we dare, triumphant o'er the threats
Of nations daring to insult our land;
Then, might we find, in honest peace, a safe
Unfetter'd shade, in threaten'd war, a rock
Invincible, gain'd which fell faction's rage,
Or guileful treach'ry's undermining arts,
Or floods of tyranny, would beat in vain.

Already swells the proud Columbian soul;
Proud of its freedom, prouder yet, that still,
Midst nations bending to despotic sway,
It stands erect, nor dreads the threat'ning charge.

Already feels each patriot heart the glow,
Th' indignant glow for insult undeliv'd;
Already spreads, from Penn's famed city springs
The soul-enlivening ardor which will soon
Exalt, adorn, and animate the mass
Of freemen, rising to defend their rights.

This be my theme, to you, ye noble youths!
(Noble from virtue, nature's only rank.)
Who foremost flood, and first on honor's page
Stamp'd your blood and fortune to your country's cause,
By friendship and sincerity address'd.

Nor think, I wish by flattery's guileful arts
To steal upon your souls; who means to serve
Diffidant such base attempts—no truth on stalks
With port erect,—invites no foreign aid
To help its course,—sufficient in itself.

My object this—to fan the rising flame
Which blazing wide shall light us to our port,
Our port of peace, Columbia's best retreat,
If gain'd by honor, not ignobly bought.

Peace, by submission from a tyrant bought,
To manacle slavery tends, the earthly hell
Of minds debased, and cowardly wanting souls.

Peace gain'd by honor, and from tyrants grasp'd
By courage guarded, is the choicest gift
Of favoring heaven; it plants on every foil
The seeds of science, warms the swelling germ,
Gives life to industry, protects the fruit
Of honest labor, and makes freemen blest.

Such may be ours; such may I wish shall be
ours:
Pledge but the word, no power on earth can shake
The soul-determin'd vigor of a race
Resolv'd on freedom—leech th' historic page
Of Greece and Rome; or that of later days
Which terms with records where a handfought,
Union their shield, their arms their country's
wrongs.

Against a tenfold foe, and gain'd at the war,
Nations are never vanquish'd from without;
The foe that vanquishes must lurk within,
Within themselves.—What nation ever fell
By force alone subdued—again perse
Th' historic page—"twillanwer" none," enquire
How conquer'd nations sunk to vile disgrace;
You'll find, Disunion first invited foes,
And warring passions opposition check'd
Till, by themselves disabled, lost in doubt
They trembled, hesitating fought, and fell.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

ON reading in a morning's paper the account of the reduction of poor SWITZERLAND to French Tyranny, I was forcibly struck with the similarity between the language of what was called the French faction in the Council of Berne, and that of certain members in the House of Representatives, on questions of self-defence; such as suffering the merchant vessels to arm, fitting out vessels to act as convoys, raising troops, &c. &c. The French party in the Council are represented as being in favor of procrastination, and opposed to "manly and decisive measures, lest they should irritate the enemy," when that enemy was marching in force to attack them. Compare this with the Speeches of a Nicholas, a Gallatin, Livingston, and some others. I will not say the motives were the same, but we have at least experienced a strange want of energy, and a criminal supineness—a blind confidence in a supposed friendship, instead of which, nothing has been received but acts of hostility and aggression.

But the most awful lesson for America in the whole history is this, that all the secret resolutions of the Council, were immediately communicated to the commanding officer of the invading army.

AN AMERICAN.

MR. FENNO,

THE enclosed printed Circular Letter signed J. M'Dowell seems intended for the public—indeed it has already appeared in one of the newspapers of the city without the signature, it therefore becomes necessary in justice to others, that the author should be known; 'tis said he is a General and a Member of Congress from North-Carolina. Is it possible such a character can entertain and disseminate sentiments so hostile, and information so false against the government of our country? 'Tis to be hoped not, and yet when we are told this man is the bosom friend and intimate companion of a certain notorious French agent and spy, the ex-general C—t we need not be surpris'd. As this Circular is very lengthy, it may only be useful to publish the last paragraph which sufficiently discovers the drift of the writer. But to do the American General justice, it is suggested on pretty good grounds of belief that the letter was penned by his worthy friend the French general, and corrected and revised by the celebrated Callender another particular political friend of our Hero.

The attention of every American to this last paragraph is requested; let them examine it with care, and ask themselves if a man who entertains sentiments so inimical to principles of republicanism, and disrespectful to the solemn vote of a large majority of the representatives of the nation, deserves the confidence of honest men or real republicans?

It is by such letters that many virtuous unsuspecting men to the southward are imposed upon, and induced to look on their own government with hatred and jealousy. The moment Congress convenes, immense numbers of crude, silly and abominable libels against the administration are sent thro' all parts of the country to poison the minds of the people and destroy their happiness, in the same manner as the effluvia arising from a city infected with the Yellow Fever, poisons and destroys the health of those who approach it.

May that kind Providence who has so often rescued our country from dangers; preserve us from the malignant effects of both.

The Extract from M'DOWELL.

"The substance or amount of this act is to authorize the President of the United States to instruct and direct the commanders of the public armed vessels, belonging to the United States, to seize, take and bring into port, to be proceeded against according to the law of nations, all French armed vessels, which have committed or which shall commit aggressions on, or have or shall capture any American vessels, and to retake any they may have captured.

This bill was opposed on different grounds: First, that it was a violation of the law of nations and a violation of an existing treaty with France, and that it was impolitic and wrong to proceed such lengths before we knew the final result of the negotiation and before we had our small fleet equipped and in readiness; for, from the latest accounts, our commissioners were still in France, and had some hopes of an accommodation. But this bill passed on Saturday, 50 in favor, and 40 against, and what was very extraordinary, the anxiety was so great, that the bill being taken up in the morning passed two readings on the same day, though of the utmost importance, which was contrary to the rules of the house. A postponement could not be obtained until Monday, which, I believe, was for fear of favourable information coming to hand. Thus I consider the die to be cast; they have now accomplished the long premeditated plan, for they have long been going on in an indirect way, deceiving the people of the United States, that they might get them on their side, and I must now conclude the attempt to negotiate a mere deception, and that the sole object has been to bring us into the war to relieve falling Britain, and to form an alliance with that nation, to assimilate this government to that, by which monarchy will be endeavored to be established here. This bill has been followed by a resolution to cut off all intercourse with the French nation and her possessions, which will no doubt be carried by the same party."

For the Gazette of the United States.

What I shall that race (forbid it blessing name) Whole earth-deeds, enroll'd by deathless fame Fix'd freedom's flag; beyond the western waves, Content their sons and brothers shall be slaves!

Hammer's Poem on Independence.

MR. FENNO,

Please to insert in your paper, the following extracts, taken from an Oration in commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence, delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. in the

year 1793, to the inhabitants of the town of Boston. As the sentiments are truly American, I presume they will not be unwelcome to the public at this time.

"Americans! let us pause for a moment to consider the situation of our country, at this eventful day when our national existence commenced. In the full possession and enjoyment of all those prerogatives for which you then dared to adventure upon 'all the varieties of untamed being,' the calm and unfeeling moderation of the mind, is scarcely competent to conceive the tone of heroism, to which the souls of freemen were exalted in that hour of perilous magnanimity. Seventeen times has the sun, in the profuse radiance over the plains of independent America. Millions of hearts which then palpitated with the rapturous glow of patriotism, have already been translated to brighter worlds; to the abodes of more than mortal freedom. Other millions have arisen to receive from their parents and benefactors, the ineffable recompense of their achievements. A large proportion of the audience, whose benevolence is at this moment listening to the speaker of the day, like him were at that period too little advanced beyond the threshold of life to partake of the divine enthusiasm which inspired the American bosom; which prompted her voice to proclaim defiance to the thunders of Britain; which consecrated the banners of her armies; and finally erected the holy temple of American Liberty, over the tomb of departed tyranny. It is from those who have already passed the meridian of life; it is from you, ye venerable sitters of the rights of mankind, that we are to be informed, what were the feelings which swayed within your breasts and impelled you to action, when, like the tripping of Israel, with fierce a weapon to attack, and without a shield for your defence, you met, and undimmed, engaged with the gigantic greatness of the British power. Untutored in the disgraceful science of human butchery; deluged in the fatal material which the ingenuity of man has combined, to sharpen the scythe of death; unsupported by the arm of any friendly alliance; and unfurnished against the powerful assaults of an unrelenting enemy, you did not hesitate at that moment, when your coats were impaled by a formidable fleet, when your territories were invaded by a numerous and veteran army, to pronounce the sentence of eternal separation from Britain, and to throw the gauntlet at a power the terror of whose recent triumphs was almost co-extensive with the earth.

The interred and selfish propensities which in times of pious tranquility have such powerful dominion over the heart, were all expelled in their stead, the public virtues, the spirit of personal devotion to the common cause, a contempt of every danger in comparison with the sublimity of the country, had assumed an unlimited control. The passion for the public, had absorbed all the rest; as the glorious luminary of heaven extinguishes in a flood of splendour the twinkling splendor of every inferior planet. Those of you my countrymen, who were actors in those interesting scenes, will best know, how feeble, and impotent is the language of this description to express the impassioned emotions of the soul, with which you were then agitated: yet it were injudicious to conclude from thence, or from the greater prevalence of private and personal motives in these days of calm serenity, that your sons have degenerated from the virtues of their fathers. Let it rather be a subject of pleasing reflection to you, that the generous and disinterested energies, which you were summoned to display, are permitted by the bountiful indulgence of heaven to remain latent in the bosoms of your children. From the present prosperous appearance of our public affairs, we may admit a rational hope that our country will have no occasion to require of us those extraordinary and heroic exertions which it was your fortune to exhibit. But from the common verities of all human destiny, should the prospect hereafter darken, and the clouds of public misfortune thicken to a tempest; should the voice of our country's calamity ever call to her relief, we fear by the precious memory of the fathers who toiled, and of the heroes who bled in her defence, that we will prove ourselves not unworthy of the prize, which they so dearly purchased; that we will act as the faithful disciples of those who so magnanimously taught us the instructive lesson of republican virtue."

At a meeting of the Light Infantry Company of the borough of Easton, in Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Snyder, on the 28th May, 1798, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Company, every man in office, as well as in his private capacity, who discharges his official and private duties in an upright, patriotic, and unexceptionable manner, is entitled to the thanks and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

2. *Resolved*, That the conduct of John Adams, President of the United States, in relation to our foreign concerns, has been wise, firm and patriotic.

3. *Resolved*, That Captain Henry Snyder, Lieutenant Mixsell and Ensign White do sign, in behalf of this Company, the address to the President now agreed on, and transmit it to the Honorable Samuel Sitgreaves and John Chapman, Esquires, with a request that the present be made.

ADDRESS,
From the Light Infantry Company of the borough of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania,
To the President of the United States.

SIR,
SOME of us were unborn at the time when you and our fathers solemnly resolved on the freedom and independence of our country. Possessing, however, those patriotic feelings, with which you and they were inspired on that important and memorable occasion, we cannot remain insensible and silent spectators, when our dearest inheritance is threatened and endangered. When we behold that nation (the recollection of whose services for our country, "in the times that tried men's souls" naturally prompted the grateful orison of success) to the commencement of their revolution) to regarders of the sacred rights of man, as to become the tyrants of the world; when we behold them, in violation of an express compact, prosecuting a system of depredation on the commerce of our country; when we consider their subtle and repeated attempts to create and organize a party amongst us, whose endeavors have been to mislead the honest and uninformed citizens, and thereby diffuse them from the government of their choice; and when we see their shameful avowal of reliance on their own diplomatic skill, and the French party thus created, to subvert our government

and effect our ruin, by calling the odium of unpopular measures on the friends of our country;—we feel it our duty, thus publicly and unequivocally, to express our honest indignation at conduct so abominable and dangerous, and insinuations so undeserved and degrading.

We therefore take the liberty to assure you, Sir, that (although we do not profess at our time of life to have acquired much political knowledge) when we review your conduct from that memorable era, when you were the co-patriot of our fathers, to the present interesting period; and especially when we consider the pacific disposition you have constantly manifested in your attempts, by negotiation, to preserve us from the calamities of war with the French Republic; we see, in your conduct, that firmness and wisdom, that patriotism and uniformity, which justly entitles you to our unreserved confidence and approbation. We trust in God, and in that disposition which you have invariably shown, that the impending storm may yet be averted; but if all conciliatory means shall be unavailable, and if it shall be found necessary, for the protection and preservation of our liberty and independence, eventually to appeal to arms; we sincerely declare that we will obey, with alacrity, the call of our country, and afford our firm support to such measures as may be adopted for the general welfare. Thus shall we prove to you, and to the world, that we are neither the dupes nor partisans of any foreign power on earth.

Accept, Sir, our warmest wishes for your present and future happiness.

Signed the 28th day of May, 1798,
on behalf of the Company,
HENRY SNYDER, Captain.
CHRISTOPHER MIXSELL, Lieut.
WILLIAM WHITE, Ensign.

ANSWER.
To the Light Infantry Company of the borough of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for this address, which has been presented to me, according to your request, by Mr. Sitgreaves and Mr. Chapman, two of your Representatives in Congress, with a copy of your resolutions. The praise of the brave, who will not be guilty of adulation, is ever pleasing to an honest ear. Though some of you were unborn, when your fathers resolved on independence, it is scarcely possible you should not have received from them, as well as from your own observation and experience, an invincible attachment to it, as your dearest inheritance.

The nation, of whose unfriendly conduct you complain, have been famous, for many ages, for insinuating address, diplomatic skill, and political invention. In their own talents, in this kind, they have ever had a confidence; which since their revolution has constantly increased, until at present they seem to think they can create and uncreate characters, give and take away popularity, at their pleasure. In this country, however, they have not entirely succeeded; one reputation at least, that of my Predecessor, has stood unshaken and unfulfilled. Our fellow-citizens must support other characters against all such attacks, or the cause of truth and virtue, as well as national independence, will be lost.

I esteem very highly your approbation and confidence; founded, as you profess, on a review of the patriotism and uniformity you have found in my conduct, through a long political career: but the most acceptable of all is your declaration, that you will obey, with alacrity, the call of your country.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1798.

NEW-YORK, June 8.
By the ship Henshaw, arrived yesterday from Malaga, we learn, that the Americans are treated there much better than any other neutral power. Spoke a French privateer of 18 brass pieces, was examined, treated politely and dismissed. Had heard of the Ranger, and said if he should fall in with her, he should not fire first—which seemed to mean, that he had some orders on this subject.

At a Meeting of two Committees one from The Chamber of Commerce, and the other from the Officers of the late Army and Navy, at the Tontine Coffee-house in the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 6th of June, 1798:

The said Committees having taken into consideration the situation of the Port and City of New-York, and being of opinion that measures ought without delay to be taken to improve the defences of the same do for that purpose, recommend the Citizens of each Ward to assemble therein on Friday at 12 o'clock at the places hereafter designated and appoint three persons in each Ward as a Committee to meet the Committees above mentioned, in order to devise and adopt such measures as they may judge expedient and necessary in aid of those adopted by the Government for the immediate defence of the said Port and City—

That the several places of meeting in the respective Wards be in the First Ward Trinity Church; in the Second Ward the City Hall; in the Third Ward the North Church; in the Fourth Ward St. Paul's Church; in the Fifth Ward the German Lutheran Church; in the Sixth Ward the Park, in front of the public buildings; in the Seventh Ward the Methodist Church; and that the said several Committees convene together on Friday Evening next at 7 o'clock at the City Hall. By order of the Meeting.

M. CLARKSON, Chairman.

Samuel Ward Sec.

Was Taken,
FROM Saker's Wharf, on Tuesday last, a box of Drugs marked [H] No. 4, landed from on board the Ship Nancy, captain Joy, from London. Any person having the same will be pleased to give information to

June 8 Joseph Anthony & Co. 43t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Capt. James Leander Gathart, to Miss Jane Barker Woodside, daughter of Mr. John Woodside, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. David Shute, formerly of Cumberland county, New-Jersey, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Rachel Collins, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Collins of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Dr. Bowman Henry, of Haddonfield, Jersey, to Miss Eliza Duffield, daughter of Dr. Samuel Duffield, of this city.

On Friday last at the Friend's Meeting House, Northern District, Mr. Stephen Simmons of this City, Lumber Merchant, to Miss Rebecca Hart, daughter of Seymour Hart of the Northern Liberties.

Newbury-port, June 1st, '98.

SIR,
A number of the inhabitants of this town have agreed to build and equip a ship of three hundred and fifty-five tons burthen, to be mounted with twenty six-pound cannon, and to offer her to the government of the United States for their use, they have also voted that they will not accept of any further or other compensation from the government than an interest of six per cent per annum on the net cost of the ship and equipments, and a final reimbursement, at the convenience of government of the said net cost, and they have appointed a committee to inform you of their intentions, and to request you to promote a provision whereby they may be enabled to carry their design into execution by the countenance of government so far as the same shall appear necessary. As we indulge a hope that this intention of the citizens of Newbury-port will lead to proportionate exertions in larger and wealthier towns, we beg leave to suggest the convenience that any provision which may be thought proper and applicable to the case might be general. The inhabitants of this town at the present moment are animated with the most zealous resolution to support and defend with their lives and properties the government of their country as well against the open attacks of foreign enemies as the insidious attempts of domestic traitors, they heartily with their abilities extended beyond their present offer, but the immense ravages which have been committed on their property by sea, and the great proportion of the remnant yet at risk forbids their further indulgence of their inclinations. It may be that under a late act of government authorizing the executive to purchase ships of war the present proposal may be defeated without legislative aid, if such should be your opinion we wish you to lay the plan before the executive, and we shall be the more gratified in this way as the whole business may probably be thus considerably expedited. The materials are already in forwardness and provisional contracts will be entered into so that probably in ninety days from our receiving assurance that government patronizes our design the ship may be afloat; the best calculations we have been able to make of the whole expense reduces it below thirty thousand dollars and if the utmost attention to economy and dispatch can effect any thing, the cost will finally fall considerably within that sum.

Among the good effects of the present proposal we have contemplated, that in this way government may at this period when so many calls for money exist, procure the means of defence, without actual advances perhaps with more promptitude and undoubtedly with considerably less expense than in the common mode of contracts.

With best wishes for your health and happiness, we are, Sir, your most obedient, humble servants.

Wm. Bartlett
Wm. Coomes
Dudley A. Tyng
Moses Brown
Wm. P. Johnson
Wm. Farrie
Ebeneszer Stocker
Saml. A. Otis, jun.
Hon. BAILEY BARTLETT, Esq. Committee.

Address from the YOUNG MEN of New-York, To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,
AT a time when you are receiving from every part of the Union, testimonies of respect for your character, and approbation of your measures, permit the young men of the city of New-York, to join the general voice of their countrymen, and express to you the gratitude, esteem and confidence with which your conduct has inspired them.

We have not the vanity to suppose, that the applause of inexperienced youth, can afford any high gratification to your mind, conscious as it must be of its own integrity and resources. In seasons of peace and tranquility, we should have been restrained by that diffidence becoming our years from mingling in affairs which have been committed to able hands. But in the hour of danger when our shores are threatened with savage by the republic of France, and our political rulers are ready with indignity, and we with our fellow citizens charged with diffidence and disaffection to our government, a sense of truth & the feelings which our wrongs have excited, induce us thus publicly to declare our unshaken attachment to our country, and our determined resolution to support those measures which its administration may direct or advise for its security.

We once were attached to France, it was an enthusiasm in favor of liberty. If that enthusiasm has ever drawn us into common with some of our countrymen demonstrations of attachment upon which its rulers have founded their belief, that we are entitled to our government, we consider it as a cause of regret, but we assure you, that the same enthusiasm now unites us more closely in the defence of our country, and inspires us with a spirit of resistance against the efforts of that republic to destroy our independence. Holland and Venice are instructive lessons to the United States, of the insecurity of too much forbearance, and the danger of misplaced confidence. The multiplied and unprovoked aggressions of France and her injustice and insulting treatment to our ministers of peace, are sufficient to arouse all the energy of the soul, and to interest every feeling of the heart in the cause of our country. Regardless of the faith of treaties, and in violation of the laws of nations her rulers authorize the capture of our vessels and the imprisonment of our citizens, attempt to sow dissension among our countrymen, and to fill the measure of their injustice, they spurn the olive branch offered by our government, and refuse to listen to us, on terms upon which free men disdain to submit; thus injured, insulted and threatened, resentment becomes a virtue, and a resistance a duty which we owe to ourselves and to posterity; to us our liberty and independence, our country and religion, are dearer than life; when our political rulers declare them to be in danger, every citizen who professes the sentiments of a patriot or the feelings of a man must unite, and by timely and spirited exertions protect them from sacrifice. We claim it as our right, as we know it to be our duty to be placed foremost in their defence, and if we only can preserve them, we are prepared to meet it with becoming resolution.

Confident in such a cause of the support of our parents and friends, the consolations of conscience and the approbation of God, we pledge ourselves to you

and to the world, that if our country should be assailed by foreign invasion or domestic treason, we will fly to its assistance at a moment's warning, and at the hazard our lives protect its government and independence.

ANSWER.
To the YOUNG MEN of the city of New York.

GENTLEMEN,
I RECEIVE this becoming, amiable and judicious address, from the Young Men of the city of New-York, with great pleasure.

The situation in which nature has placed your state, its numerous advantages, and its population so rapidly increasing, render it of great importance to the Union of the nation, that its youth should be possessed of good principles and faithful dispositions. The specimen you have given in this address could not be more faithfully.

I assure you, my young friends, that the satisfaction with my conduct, which has been expressed by the rising generation has been one of the highest gratifications I ever received; because if I have not been deceived in my own motives, I can sincerely say, that their happiness and that of their posterity, more than my own, or that of my contemporaries has been the object of the studies and labors of my life.

Your attachment to France was in common with Americans in general—the enthusiasm for liberty which contributed to excite it was in sympathy with the great part of the people of Europe. The cause which produced this great event were so extensive through the European world and so long established that it must appear a vast scheme of Providence, marching to its end, at a great superiority over the views, designs, hopes and fears of individuals or nations, kings or princes, philosophers or statesmen. It would be weak to ascribe the glory of it, or impute the blame to any individual or any nation, it would be equally absurd for any individual or nation to pretend to wield its power, or equal to the mighty task of arresting its progress, or diverting its course. May the human race in general, and the French nation in particular, derive ultimately from it an amelioration of their condition, in the extension of liberty civil and religious, in increased virtue, wisdom and humanity. For myself, however, I confess, I feel not now, nor when, nor where. In the mean time, these inappreciable speculations ought not to influence our conduct in any degree. It is our duty to judge by the standard of truth, integrity and confidence, of what is right and wrong, to contend for our own rights, and to fight for our altars and firesides, as much as at any former period of our lives, or in the history of the world. In your own beautiful and pure language, the same enthusiasm ought now to unite more closely, in the defence of our country and inspire us with a spirit of resistance against the efforts of that republic to destroy our independence. If my enthusiasm is not more extravagant than yours has ever been, our independence will be one essential instrument for reclaiming the benighted world, and bringing good out of the evil of evil.

The respect you acknowledge to your parents is one of the best of symptoms. The ties of father, son and brother, the sacred bands of marriage, with which these connections would be no longer dear or venerable, call on you and all our youth to beware of contaminating your country with the foul abominations of the French revolution.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 26, '98.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"FABRICIUS, No. III."—on Monday.
"DETECTOR"—as early as possible.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Snow William, Half, was spoke on the 5th inst. out 70 days from Bourdeaux to this port.

The brig Tryphenia, Griffing, from hence, has arrived at Corunna, into which port the brig Franklin, of and from Wilmington, N. C. to Liverpool, is taken and condemned.

The brig Pegafus, Newbold, and sloop Eagle, Dimmock, from hence, are arrived at Bermuda.

New-London, June 6.

Arrived, sloop Sally, Lawrence, 13 days from Tortola. Left there a large fleet of Americans.

Scho. Sally, F. Bulkeley from Martinico, via Tortola, 12 days with a cargo of molasses. Left Tortola with a fleet of 300 vessels, principally English, bound to England under convoy of a 74 and 3 frigates. On the 25th ult. lat. 26, long. 66 the American vessels separated from the fleet. Among the Americans were the Pigou, a Philadelphia Indiaman, and some other armed merchantmen, who agreed to convoy the remainder, about 30 sail; but the Pigou outlasted the others very much, left them the same day; the next day capt. Bulkeley and the brig Sterling, capt. J. Brown of Portsmouth, who kept company, were boarded by the French privateer ship Mercury, of 18 guns, capt. John Le Brune, from Bourdeaux. The Sterling having a rich cargo of rum, &c. was made prize of; but capt. Bulkeley's being insistent, they rifled his vessel of a few hundred dollars property, and let him go, having first put on board some prisoners; among them, capt. Thomas Evans, formerly belonging to the sloop Mary of Antigua, from North-Carolina, with corn, the sloop was scuttled. Capt. B. was ordered on board the privateer and treated politely; he learnt on board her that the sail'd from Bourdeaux in company with five others of the same size; and that their object was particularly the American trade. The capt. of the Mercury made particular enquiry after the Pigou; and appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the fleet which sailed from Tortola. He told capt. B. that he had his men for more valuable prizes than his vessel. Came passenger in the Commerce, capt. Isaac Hull. Capt. Hull, capt. Evans, and other gentlemen passengers speak in terms of warmest praise of the friendly and generous attention they experienced from capt. Bulkeley, while on board his vessel, and wish thus publicly to acknowledge his politeness.

Baltimore, June 6.

Arrived yesterday, Brig Fran Fredericks, Hans Krus, 12 days from St. Thomas's. Snow Fanny, Handlin, 12 days from the Mole.

Ship Birmingham, 43 days from St. Ubes.

A correct list of American vessels that sailed under convoy of his Britannic majesty's frigate Proserpine, on the 23d of May, 1798, from Mole St. Nicholas.

Ship Polly, Howland,	Charleston
Snow Harmony, Marshall,	do.
Brig Ranger, Easton,	do.
Schr. Nancy, Warren,	do.
Maria, Sherman,	do.
Sloop Hudson Packet, Richardson,	do.

Brig Constant, Hall,	Newbern
Schr. Fortney, Fisher,	do.
—, Well,	do.
Two Sisters, Putnam,	Norfolk
Ship Caroline, Norton,	Baltimore
Snow Hannah, Thompson,	do.
Fanny, Handlin,	do.
Schr. Alert,	do.
Polly, Harris,	do.
Rover, Well,	do.
Ship N. Rayly, Campbell,	Philadelphia
Pallas,	do.
Brig Sally, Yandly,	do.
Polly, Harris,	do.
Jane, Watts,	do.
Schr. Polly, Forryth,	do.
Friendship, Odlin,	do.
Minerva,	do.
Thomas, Vandemairs,	do.
Minerva, Dill,	do.
Sloop Industry, Lyons,	do.
Brig Polacke, King,	New-York
Fox,	do.
Schr. Rover, Stanley,	Warren
Sally, Ripley,	Boston
Sally, York,	do.

On Sunday, there will be
Charity Sermons in Christ Church, and St. Peter's,
or the Free Schools of the said Churches.
London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in casks.

FOR SALE BY
Michael Connor,

No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets,
June 9.

Dutch Cream, or Pate Grasse
CHEESE.

Imported in the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

THE subscriber, being applied to by several persons to sell the above mentioned Cheese in small quantities, he now informs his friends and the public in general, that he will sell by the single cheese for the accommodation of private families; weight from 6 to 12 lbs. each.

T. B. Freeman,
No. 40, South Water street, or 39, South Front street,
June 9.

Brown Stout.

50 casks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each, just received per cart Joyner, and for sale by Benjamin W. Morris.

Like wine,
200 casks CLARET, of the very first quality.
June 9.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS.
June 8th, 1798.

THE Blues are to assemble, in full uniform, except the hat, at five o'clock on Monday evening next, at Gillen's Hotel.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adjutant, p. t.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

A Meeting of Business will be held at the house of B. M. Shaw, in Third street, on Saturday the 9th of June inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening—Several proposed members will be balloted for.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

FOR SALE.

At the Store of JESSE & ROBERT WALN, On Spruce Street Wharf,

Port Wine in pipes, hhd's. & q. casks
Lithon Wine in pipes and quarter casks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16.

ARTILLERY BLUES.

A meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties, at the house of George Hill, for the purpose of forming an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be attached to Macpherson's Blues, Saturday evening, June 2d, 1798.

Resolved,

THAT a Committee, consisting of six, be appointed to receive the signatures of such persons (to the Articles of Association) as are disposed to join the said Corps.

That the Committee meet on Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the house of George Hill, in order to confer and notify the applicants of their election.

That the following persons be the Committee.
George Taylor, No. 4, Nicholson's Court;
William Finham, No. 15, Keys's alley, or New street;

Richard Johns, No. 1, Oak street;
George Witham, No. 26, Walnut street;
John McCaulky, No. 73, South Second street;
Theodore Meminger, No. 109, north Second st.

The Committee invite their fellow citizens to call upon them and enroll their names.
June 4.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age of Forty years, are requested to meet at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock, to consider the propriety of embodying and disciplining themselves for the preservation of the town.

June 8

The Federal Printers are desired to give this a place in their papers.

NOTICE.

THE Merchants and traders of this city are requested to meet at the Coffee-House on Monday the 11th instant at 12 o'clock, on business important to the commerce of the State.

June 8.

A CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ON Saturday Evening the 9th inst. at Mr. McDougall's dancing room, No. 66 South Fourth street, for the benefit of Miss S. Weidner eleven years old; who will join in a duetto by Haydn on the Piano Forte. Other choice pieces of music will be performed by those excellently on different instruments, and every endeavor will be used, to make the evening's amusement as satisfactory as possible.

Tickets at one dollar each to be had of Mr. Lavery, No. 163 Spruce street, and at the door of the Concert Room.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,

88 casks CLARET

72 do. do. of a superior quality

24 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks

Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and hampers

Lunelle

Sauterne

Irish Market

Macarty and Medoc

Rota Wine in hhd's.

Pimento in bags.

may 29.

Entitled to Drawback.

FOR SALE,
800 pieces of Sail Cloth
10 tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to
Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front Street.
June 7

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
NO. 8, CHESTNUT STREET.
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
West India Mulcovado quality, which he offers for
sale very low for cash or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of British Dry Goods,
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
June 5

FOR SALE,
On board the ship CLOTHIER, at Perot's
Wharf
Excellent Cheimire, }
Double Gloucester } CHEESE,
in fine order—ALSO, a few Crates of
Queen's Ware,
Well assorted for Families.
June 4

TO LET,
The House No. 83,
Chefnut, a few doors below Third Street.
It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any
kind of business. Apply as above.
June 5

Bourdeaux Brandy,
Claret in hds.
White wine in half hds.
Claret
Frontinac
Sauterne
Lundt
Red Skins
A L S O,
76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havana Sugar—and
30 Hogheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
June 2

Now Landing,
At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about
65,000 lbs. Coffee,
In Hogheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 69, South Third Street
June 1

Choice St. Croix Sugars,
FOR SALE BY
James Tard.
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.
June 4

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front Street.
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from
London, a quantity of Russia Goods, con-
sisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-dock, &c.
And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from
Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens,
Lutefrings, and a variety of India Mullins.
May 23

IF Mr. Charles William Klemke,
Formerly of London, and who left England for
some part of the United States of America, in
the year 1796, be living, and will apply per-
sonally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Bal-
timore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son,
in Philadelphia, he may hear of something great-
ly to his advantage. Any information respect-
ing the said Mr. Charles William Klemke,
would be thankfully received.
May 19

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and
India Mullins, now selling off and well
worth the attention of Housekeepers to make
purchase of—Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce Street.
May 17

The following Certificates of
FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
STANDING on the Books of the Treasury, were
forwarded for London by the ship William
Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured,
and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:
3164. 81. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev.
Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall,
Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate
No. 10,072.
3021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of
Edward Horne, of Bevis Mount, Hants, Great
Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15,196.
3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of Wil-
liam Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Nor-
folk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No.
10,199.
30183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name
of Janet Mathew, of Upper Seymour Street,
London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No.
21,820.
For the renewal of the above Certificates, ap-
plication is intended to be made at the said office
of the Treasury of the United States, and all per-
sons concerned are desired to take notice.
ALSO, IN THE SAME VESSEL,
Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States,
in the name of William Manning of Ormsby, coun-
ty of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates
for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797.
No. 25982, 25983, 25984.
For the renewal of which application is meant to
be made to the said Bank of the United States,
and all persons concerned therein are desired to
take notice.
J. N. FAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, May 4. \$6w

The following Certificates of Shares
IN the North American Land Company, standing
on the Books of said Company in the name of
Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Mid-
dlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing
13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to
13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065,
ten shares—No. 2148—13047 to 13055, ten shares
—No. 2147—13037 to 13046—Amounting to
Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the
ship William Penn, which having been captured,
said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the re-
newal of which, application will be made to the
Board of the said company.
Daniel Neal Lister.
May 1

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,
WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a
good coachman, an excellent waiter, and
has been accustomed to marketing for a family
his age about thirty two years. For his particu-
lars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
May 15.

United States.
Pennsylvania District.
Notice is hereby Given,
THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed,
from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of
the District Court of the United States, in and for
the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Phil-
adelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst.,
at 12 o'clock at noon
4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.
The same having been libelled against, pro-
secuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.
William Nichols, Marshal.
March 1st Office,
June 5th, 98. \$10t

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fif-
teenth of June, 1798, the following merchan-
dize, which remain in the Custom-House
stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the
owners or consignees thereof:
(XH) eight half bags of steel
(TD) 203 one bale girthweb
(EL) a quantity of steel
W P one cafe lamps
C & C one cafe bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted cafe Dutch books
I & C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
(D) 1 & 3 three bales girthweb
(VH) 200 one ditto ditto
(N) 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle flates
(LS) one small box locks
June 5th, 98. \$10t

Will be sold for Cash,
At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY
the eleventh day of June next, at the Mer-
chants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if
not previously disposed of at pri-
vate sale;
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
Valuable patented LAND,
In the county of Glynn, in the State of Georgia,
and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the
State of Virginia,
7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and
confluence of Turtle and Alatarah rivers, ad-
joining the commons of the town of Brunswick.
41000 acres on the Great Satilla, and on the head
waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of
Wm. Mintho, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.
25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of
Freeman Lewis and John Howell.
44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of
Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob War-
rick, Daniel McCallum and John Dilley, including
3000 acres of prior surveys.
41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of
Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the wa-
gon road leading from the warm springs to Staun-
ton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys.
40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Bu-
chanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wil-
son, and including 45383 acres prior surveys.
30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of
Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and
of Calpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph
Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.
The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one
thousand acres each, the others in the quantities
and tracts above described.
Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts
of the above mentioned land, will call for that
purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41,
Arch Street; proposals of purchase may be made
to either of the subscribers.
T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chestnut Street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch Street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth Street.
May 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court
of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell
at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the
25th of June next at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon,
THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground,
No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property
of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on
Thames Street, in that part of Baltimore city, called
Fell's Point, containing 38 square perches, with all
the buildings and improvements thereon. There are
erected on this valuable property, several large and
commodious brick Warehouses, capable of contain-
ing from 15 to 30,000 barrels of flour, with a frame
shed adjoining thereto, sufficiently capacious to
hold 1000 hogheads of Tobacco; in perfect safety
from the weather. From this well known property
is extended into the deep water in this harbor, an
extensive and well contrived wharf, bounding on
the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of re-
ceiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From
the many advantages this property is known to possess,
it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of com-
mercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a
desirable object to those inclined to purchase for valuable
estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this sub-
ject, as those intending to purchase, will have an op-
portunity of viewing the premises previous to the day
of sale.
The terms on which the above property is sold,
are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable
notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of
one half the purchase money with interest, within
three months, and the residue with interest, within
six months from the day of sale.
SAMUEL MOALE.
May 18. dtgth Jc.

OX BEEF.
100 Barrels } of B. of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with careful long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.
WINE S.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Casks of French Claret, of excellent
quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condensed, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.
For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.
May 4

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,
Gurrahs, white Guzzies
Ditto, blue Guzzenahs
Salums Emerites
Gorahs Mow Saanas
Mamondies Peniaicoes
Tickries Baftas
Romalls Coffas
Doreas Tanjies
Chintz Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies Carwah Cloths
An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
May 25. dtw jcwaw

Madras and Ventapalem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searlaunks and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled
to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front Street.
May 18.

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compoting House, No. 54, Chestnut Street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compoting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyfon, Young
Myfon, Hyfon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-
frings and Sattins, Neakeens, Caffia, large garden
and common Fans, fatic and lutefring Umbrellas,
whale-bone Ricks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Perfians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
March 8. \$

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick House, on the north
side of Spruce Street near Second Street,
adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and
formerly occupied by David Lenox, Esq.—This
house is in complete repair with back buildings,
consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome
Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any Person inclined to purchase will view
the premises, a more particular description is con-
sidered unnecessary.
The terms of payment will be one third cash,
one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12
months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock Street.
May 16

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
In a file which will endure the hardships of a
weather without injury, and which for neatness
and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in
this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate
terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs,
fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb
style of modern elegance, which Mr. Rutter pledges
himself from 20 years experience in this city will
meet the entire approbation of his friends and the
public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimens may be seen at their
Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New
Library.
May 3. dtw

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C.
Gullager, in terms derogatory of our pro-
fessional abilities, we have to request the public
not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to
decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of
the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost
universally adopted by them to invalidate the ta-
lents of established artists, with a view of deceiv-
ing the public, and engrossing that business which
their professional knowledge in no wise entitles
them to. Well knowing that public opinion must
govern, we flatter ourselves that the work execu-
ted by us will convince them of our great superio-
rity over Mr. Gullager in every branch of por-
trait and ornamental painting; and then the neces-
sity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to
self flattering advertisements of Mr. G.
Any person wishing a supply of **FLAGS** and
DRUMS will please apply to **Geo. RUTTER** and
Co. Norris's Court, or HENRY FRAYLEY, Germantown.
\$6w May 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chestnut Street,
opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on Silks for Military and other or-
namental purposes (in a manner peculiar to
himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather,
which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of
colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has
not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most
reasonable terms.
**Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buck-
ets, Cornices, &c.** executed in silk (not that
superb style of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.)
but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an ar-
tist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's expe-
rience in Europe and this country, flatters himself
that professional talents, punctuality, and reason-
able demands, will meet the entire approbation of
those gentlemen who will please to call at his Paint-
ing Rooms.
\$6w May 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and
country, wishing for a supply of Colours and
Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no
doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution
given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-
flattering advertisements, but examine the work
executed by both parties—One view will sat-
isfy them where the superiority lies, save the spoiling
of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and
discover the requisites for the contracting talents
of Henry Frayley, at Germantown. May 10.

To be Sold, in Burlington,
Immediately opposite the wharf on the river De-
laware,
A Large new two story brick House, and Lot
sixty feet in front and one hundred deep—
The House consists of two large parlours, one 17
by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the mid-
dle, three large bed chambers and one small one,
well finished garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, store
room, &c. with good cellars, good water and gar-
den, all new, well finished and in perfect order.
Immediate possession will be given. Enquire of
Edward Bonnell & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Bur-
lington, who will inform the price and show the
premises.
May 24 3ta2w

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M' LAW'S Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chestnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's
Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light
Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Val-
ices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Hard Leather
Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
April 9 dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the
Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled
"An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act en-
titled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the
first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected
throughout the United States.
I.
For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be
written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dts.	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemption or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (ex- cept for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or o- ther testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate di- vided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Chil- dren or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hun- dred Dollars,	25		
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,	25		
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	25		
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular State,	50		
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obliga- tion or contract, made to or with the United States or any State, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	10		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	25		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	50		
And if above one thousand dollars,	75		
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	4		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	10		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	20		
If above one thousand dollars,	30		
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be es- tablished within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual di- vidends made by such Banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			50
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,	25		
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell War- rants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,	25		
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported, If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State.			
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	10		
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer.)	50		
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	10		
If above one hundred dollars,	25		
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers
of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other
persons shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for
that purpose.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as
may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parch-
ment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties: Or
stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be ob-
tained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection,
or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia
the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the
19th day of March, 1798, the following
alterations and amendments have been made to
the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, en-
titled "An Act laying duties on stamped vel-
lum, parchment and paper."
I.
The stamp duties on debentures or certifi-
cates for the drawback of Customs or duties on
Imports are repealed.
II.
A discount at the rate of seven and one half
per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors
or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other
than Officers of the Revenue, who may pur-
chase at one time or procure to be stamped, any
quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon
which the duties shall amount to Ten Dol-
lars or upwards.
III.
Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at
the rates prescribed by law, without any addi-
tional charge or expense on account of the
price of Paper: but for stamped Parchment or
Vellum, an additional price will be demanded
at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Par-
chment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of
Vellum of medium size, which may be furnis-
hed at the expense of the United States and pro-
portionally for any lesser quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the
day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings
and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jack-
son. Enquire at 187 South Third Street.
April 2. \$

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those
having claims against said firm, are desired to
render their accounts, and those indebted to make
payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly autho-
rized to settle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and
Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Jo-
seph Davidson.
April 26 w&szm

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylv-
ania, on the waters of Fifth and Wheeling
Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and
abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for
five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, ex-
cept 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792;
part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is
between the Ohio and Monongahela, very con-
venient to water carriage, about 19 miles from
the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the
village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
due.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21. \$

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern
bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna
now, or late in the townships of Hamden and
Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation,
are a very desirable object for any man who means
to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
due.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21. \$

Country Residence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City,
with to receive two or three genteel board-
ers. The House is handsomely furnished; the
Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid
out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst
which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The
Family have a handfome Coach, which may be at
the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent
—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the
environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Ga-
zette. dtf May 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane
Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed
to live separate and apart from each other from
bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all
persons from trusting her on my account, as by
contract she is to support herself for the future, and I
am determined not to pay any debt of her con-
tracting.
SAMUEL HODGKINSON.
May 15. dtw